

IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

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Noly Ripe For Big Leagues

Of the young players in the association who look good enough at this time for a trial in faster company might be mentioned the following list:

Pitchers—Yingling, Holce, Otis and Baskette of Toledo; Kaler and Packard of Columbus; Decanniere and Richter of Louisville; Hardgrove of Indianapolis; O'Toole and Ryan of St. Paul; Schardt, Cantwell and Cutting of Milwaukee.

First Base—Hunter of Kansas City and Autrey of St. Paul.

Second Base—Downs of Columbus and Hinchman of Toledo.

Third Base—Boucher of St. Paul.

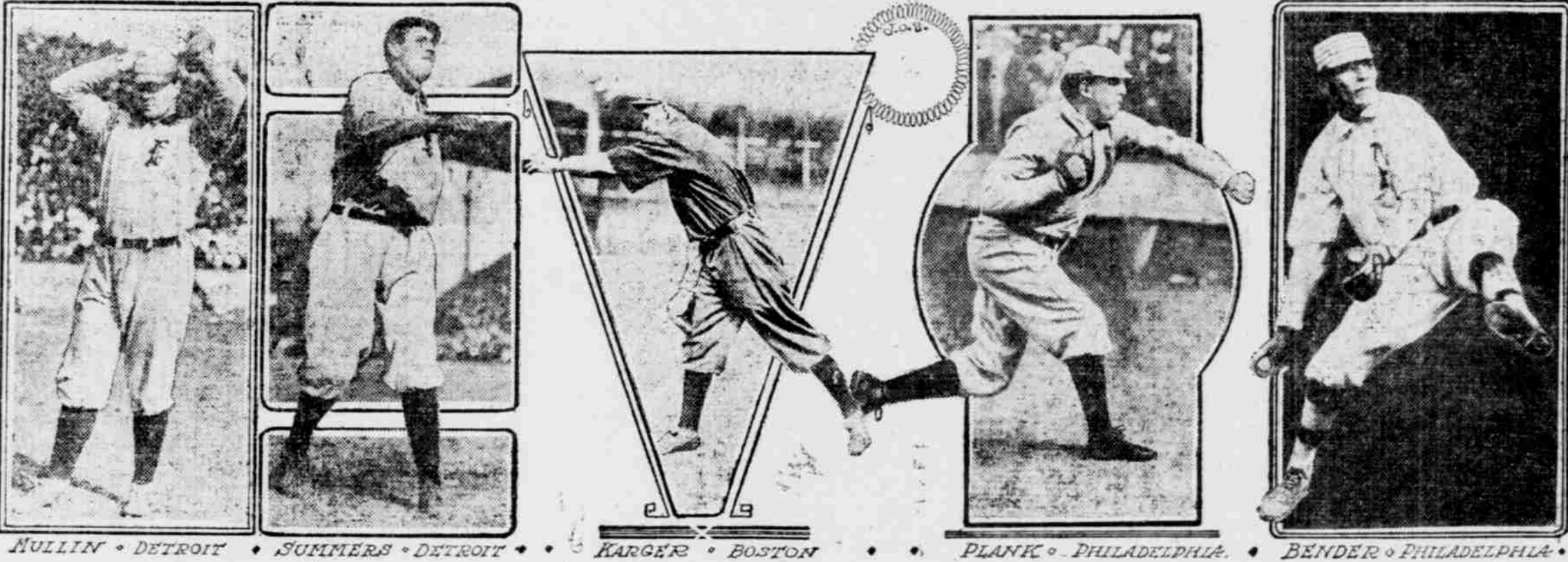
Shortstop—Butler of Toledo and McCormick of St. Paul.

Fielders—Murray of St. Paul, Moran and Raftery of Kansas City, Chadbourne of Indianapolis and Reilly of Columbus.

Of the above Pitchers Yingling, Otis, Packard, Decanniere and Cutting are left-handers. Yingling gives great promise. Of the young right-handers Kaler and Hardgrove look good; also Schardt and O'Toole and Ryan are looked back for the big leagues. Hy West and Robinson of Toledo are both right-handers and deserve a place in faster company. Tom Dougherty of Milwaukee is another who should have been in major league company the last two years. Minneapolis is having a fine crop of pitchers, including Fleming, Altrock, Patterson and Hughes. Hunter is a promising first baseman, being a fairly hard hitter, big and lively. Downs will no doubt go to a big league club, and it won't be surprising if St. Louis lands him. St. Louis would have given considerable to have Jimmy Williams back, but Joe Cantillon refused to listen to offers Mr. Hedges made for him. Harry Clark of Milwaukee and Elwert of Toledo are both good third basemen and are easily better than some up in faster company.

Altizer, whom Charlie Comiskey let go to Minneapolis, has been doing all kinds of stunts for the Millers and playing great ball. Lewis is also playing a great game at short for Indianapolis, but, like Altizer, he has been up before. Clymer and Cravath have been doing much to hold Minneapolis up with their batting and hitting. Randall of Milwaukee has been hitting a lead, but all the while he has been in the majors before. At that they are not far shy of league caliber.

The hospital list of the Indianapolis club this year breaks all records, and a team that was universally thought to be the strongest in the circuit is now in the rack as a result. The list has at different times included Lennon, Howley, Cheney, Hardgrove, Bowerman, Carr, Williams, Delehanty, Chadbourne, Hayden and Glaze.



MULLIN • DETROIT • SOMMERS • DETROIT • KARGER • BOSTON • PLANK • PHILADELPHIA • BENDER • PHILADELPHIA

Brains More Essential Than Brawn

"Give me one brainy ball player in preference to half a dozen mechanical wonders," said Connie Mack recently, and his wise remarks offer much food for thought.

To-day major league baseball demands more brain than brawn. Years ago straightaway baseball was the real thing, and the player with the big wallop was all the candy. Conditions have changed, however, as proven by the number of plays developed in the last few years, which were never dreamed of when "Cap" Anson was in his prime.

The "bluff" hunt to force a steal of third, as used by the Giants this season is one of the prettiest bits of strategy that have been injected into the game for years. The object of this play is to advance a runner from second to third when there is no one out without sacrificing the batter. It is more frequently worked with runners on first and second than on second alone. To get runners on second and third and none out is of supreme advantage, as it is almost certain to score one or two runs. The play is worked by having the runner on second start as if to steal third. It is natural for a batter to bunt in that situation and he holds his bat in such a manner as to make the third baseman believe he is going to bunt. The runner on second gives the signal and the batter makes the motion to bunt just as the second-base runner starts on his steal of third. The bluff motion of the bat causes the third baseman to run in close so as to field the ball. In other words, it "draws him in," as the player terms it. When the batter sees that the runner has started for third he purposely misses the ball. As the third baseman has run in to field the expected bunt the bag is left uncovered and the runner who has started to steal has easy sailing. If the bluff works perfectly he will be safe nine times out of ten. If there be a runner on first when the play starts it is a cinch for him to take second, as the throw will be made to third.

Killing a sacrifice play with a runner on second and none out is one of the prettiest and most effective of all the diamond tricks resorted to by smart pitchers when a team is facing a critical situation. This play was originated by Jack Dunn, manager of the Baltimore club, and Joe McMinnity, the former Giant pitcher. They first pulled it while playing with Brooklyn and today it is often used effectively against the smartest of the basemen. There is a runner on second and none out when this play is attempted, and the object is to prevent that runner from reaching third on a sacrifice bunt by the batter. A pitcher can usually tell whether or not the batter intends to

bunt, but whether he could tell or not, it is a safe bet that the batter will bunt with a runner on second and none out. Expecting a sacrifice play, the runner on second takes a big lead so as to make a quick start for third. Just as he is at his furthest point from the bag the second baseman runs over and covers the bag and the pitcher half turns as if to make the throw to catch the runner. Instead of doing so he whirls and throws the ball to the batter just as the runner has dashed back toward second base. If the batter bunts the ball the runner will be caught going toward second instead of away from it and the chance to advance is killed. If the runner does turn and starts toward third he will have such a late start that to catch him will be easy. To work this play the pitcher must have perfect control, and be quick witted.

The Chicago Cubs have devised a new way to beat the sacrifice fly, and judging by the way it has worked in the few times the Cubs have used it, they have made good, and the play mostly depends on the accuracy of the great King's salary arm.

The Highlanders and Giants are both using the delayed steal to score a runner from third with great success this season. It is so unexpected that it often confuses the spectators. The Highlanders have worked it twice with

in the last week. There are runners on first and third with two out when this play is attempted, and it is generally used as a last resort to get a run without taking a chance on a safe hit coming from the batter. Young pitchers "fall" for this one several times before they learn how to beat it. But it is dangerous to try against an old-timer. The runner on first gives the signal to the runner on third that he is going to start on the next pitch. He deliberately allows himself to be caught off first by taking a long lead. The pitcher will naturally throw the ball to first when he sees a runner taking a big lead. That is exactly what the base runner wants. Instead of trying to get back to first he dashes straight toward second. At the same time the runner on third dashes for the plate. If the first baseman throws to second to head off the runner, which is the natural thing for him to do, the man will score from third nine times out of ten. It would take three perfect throws to get him—from the pitcher to first, from first to second and from second to home. Most any fast runner can beat those three throws. Moreover, if the throw is made to the plate the man who started from first will also be safe at second.

And so it is, baseball to-day is more brain than brawn.

It is because of their excellent pitching corps that the Philadelphia Americans seem to have such a good chance to win the hunting. They have also a well-balanced team, with a fair sprinkling of stars, but were it not for such twirlers as Bender, Plank, Combs, Krause and Dygert the Athletics would be somewhere down near second division.

Jennings, Donovan and Stallings will have to put on more pressure or Philadelphia will cop the grand old rag.

Daredevil Barney Oldfield

Though increasing age may change the features and leave its mark on the erstwhile Grecian countenance of Barney Oldfield, champion of all champions in the world of automobile speeding, it apparently cannot wither his daredevil spirit.

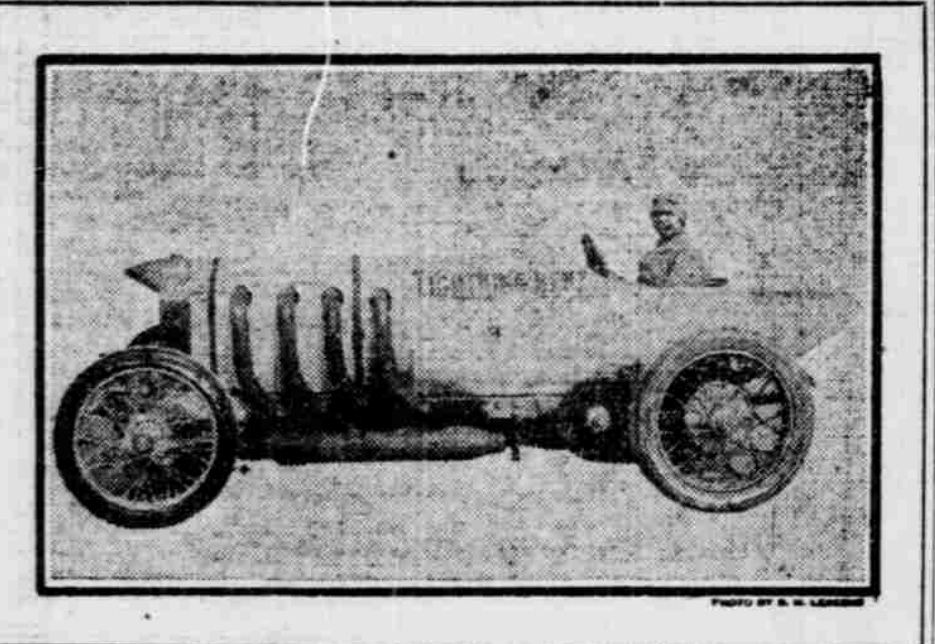
Seventeen years ago Oldfield started his career as a sprinter in the grammar school games at Toledo, Ohio. Two years later he made his entry into the bicycle racing game and won many hard-fought battles on the wheel.

In 1902 Barney sat at the steering wheel of the first racing car ever seen in America, the Ford-Cooper "999," and a week later he defeated Alexander Winton, millionaire sportsman, who

back. There was no chance for the critics to doubt his arrival. Faster and more furious than ever before did he drive, sending his modern juggernaut with a reckless abandon that made the old-timers gasp with amazement.

Barney Oldfield again holds the world's speed records for all sorts of courses, from a half mile dirt track to the 142 miles an hour speed he attained on the Florida beach. Scores of other drivers have been killed, maimed and frightened by accidents in automobile races since Barney Oldfield began his career.

One by one they dropped from sight, new ones springing up to take their places, but Barney Oldfield alone re-



was then considered invincible at the track-racing game. Then followed a succession of broken records and victories over the greatest drivers of Europe and America.

In 1904 there was only one aspirant for championship honors whom Oldfield had not defeated. He was W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who had imported a foreign car at a cost of \$18,000 with which to win the world's championships, which were to be held on the Florida beach in January, 1904.

Barney simply swept Vanderbilt off his feet in the one-mile event, winning the speed classic by 300 yards. Young Vanderbilt never raced afterward.

During the long campaign of track racing that was made by Oldfield, beginning with his debut at the game, the daredevil met with many accidents, suffering great bodily pain as a result of his intrepid driving. For years when Barney would meet a personal friend the driver would be warned to quit the terrible chase-taking vocation.

This soon began to tell on the man of iron nerve. Then Oldfield quit the game cold. He had lost his nerve, they said. But one season of bodily rest proved only so many months of mental torture. The speed-mad fellow knew he had no chance to quit the game until the daredevil spirit was literally torn out of him. Then the champion returned to the track. "Could Oldfield come back?" was the question of the hour in automobile racing circles. "Could the shattered nerves be patched together?" Barney Oldfield said:

Ball Players as Hunters

"Big Bill" Burns of the Cincinnati Reds is getting up a party for a hunting trip through Mexico next fall. He has invited Tommy McMillan, Ted Downey, Tris Speaker of the Boston Americans, Eddie Karger, Pat Donohue and one or two other well-known athletes. They will meet at Bill's ranch at San Saba, Texas, about Nov. 1, and go through southern Texas and Mexico. The objects of the chase will be bear, deer, mountain lion, foxes, wild turkeys and all other game that interests that section. Bill is a noted fox hunter, catching them alive in his bare hands after invading their dens. His fame as a hunter of foxes and other beasts extends throughout the southern and central Texas, where he is known as a mighty hunter.

The once famous second baseman, Fred Pfeffer, has bought a farm in the Ozark mountains and will live there, tending his saloon business in Chicago.

Echo of Big Fight

Gradually facts are coming to light that would seem to indicate that much interesting information concerning Jeffries' true condition before the fight was suppressed by persons who profited financially by holding the scrap according to schedule. A letter has been received in New York from a man who desires to have his name withheld, in which it is stated that, in accordance with the law permitting prize fights in the state of Nevada, Jeffries and Johnson were both examined by a board of five physicians.

Dr. Hood, president of Nevada board of health, and Dr. West both found and declared that Jeffries was physically unfit to enter the ring. These physicians strenuously advised Jeffries not to fight and frankly told him that he was in poor condition. Under the Nevada law the board of examining physicians had to be unanimous in granting permission for the pugilists to proceed, so pressure from all sides was brought to bear on Drs. Hood and West.

It was shown that the amount of money at stake was too great to warrant a fizzle and that Reno wanted the fight for business reasons. As Jeffries was also anxious to go ahead and take a chance, probably because of a big loser's end, the two physicians were finally won over after they had been informed that if Jeffries became weak his seconds or the referee would prevent him from sustaining serious injury.

Governor Dickerson, it will be remembered, made it clear that unless the fight was on the level he would promptly interfere. If it is true, according to the above communication that two physicians in compliance with the law examined Jeffries, found him unfit and then agreed to let him fight sporting men believe there should be an investigation. There is a wide difference of opinion among eye-witnesses of the mill as to Jeffries' physical condition.

Pitcher Willis of the Cardinals is having a bad year. Willis seems to be about through as a major leaguer. He's been in the big show for many years and his record is an honorable one.

Boxers' Form Trust

The "bed and breakfast" boxers of London have formed a trust. They are the scrappers who interest spectators by a display of their skill, or lack of it, two or three nights a week at the various boxing clubs in and around London.

They have formed a trust for the purpose of putting up prizes. Heretofore, they say, they have been at the mercy of the managers of the boxing clubs. They say the manager offers them what he calls a fair sum for their work, but when they crawl out of the ring and line up at the box of the day they find the "fair sum" has dwindled from what they expected to 75 cents or \$1.

The boxers who are married say they cannot support a family on such pay. The trust is going to see if it can't fix a scale of prices with a minimum fee.

The managers say the boxers have been tempted to squeeze more money out of them by reading of the huge sums Johnson and Jeffries got for their set-to at Reno.

"As if," one manager commented contemptuously, "these boxing blokes had got the makin' of a real fighter in 'em."

Cleveland-Cincinnati Series

The Cleveland club and the Cincinnati Reds may play a post-season series for the championship of Ohio. Bancroft hopes that the series will be arranged and so do the players. President Herrmann is opposed to playing a game in Columbus, where he thinks little or nothing would be drawn at the gate, and favors starting the series later than Oct. 10, the date suggested by Benny.

Mr. Herrmann proposes that if the Cleveland club agrees to play, the series begin with two games in Cincinnati on Oct. 12 and 13, then go to Cleveland for the next two days, the 15th being Sunday and back to Cincinnati for the Sunday game on the 16th. Benny says that this meets with his approval, and it will doubtless be the programme if the series is arranged. All the Reds are anxious to try out their strength against the American leaguers, and are hopeful that the Naps will consent to play.

Umpire Reformers' Plan

Numerous and well-founded complaints against the umpiring in the National league this season have set the wheels of reform revolving. Thomas J. Lynch, president of the league, and once an umpire, has formed several interesting conclusions since he began as league executive, and his personal observation in different cities. At the fall meeting of the National league he will present his remedy.

Lynch doesn't believe that baseball can be conducted along lines marked out by any rigid business rules, but he believes that increasing salaries will increase the efficiency of his arbiters, and that is what he plans to urge. Baseball is surrounded with many untidying tendencies, but the judging of plays has certainly deteriorated in the National league, and decisions are rendered every day that tend to develop cowardly tactics. The organization of a staff of umpires who are quick thinkers and know how to anticipate plays, it is

argued, will raise the standard of baseball. There can be no reasonable objection by the club owners of the league to the additional expense. Four umpires, with proper mental and physical equipment, would be equal to eight ordinary arbiters, and their expenses would be only half as much. But even if eight men are carried the National league could easily afford to pay these men \$5,000 a season. Star players often get more and good umpires are scarcer than star players.

With the building of new ball parks and the increased revenue the percentage of gate money paid to the league is more than enough to cover actual expenses. Five per cent of the admission money at each game provides a fund that pays the salary of the league officials and umpires and all league expenses. At frequent intervals the surplus is handed back to the eight clubs. Lynch believes high salaries would

attract a higher class of men to umpiring. The time has passed when a major league judge of play was a first man of iron nerve and ability to fight and a good judge of play afterward. The umpires are well guarded in the big cities.

Ball players with reputations as quick thinkers generally remain in the game a long time. The close of their baseball careers generally finds them comfortably "fixed." They may have invested in a paying business or be engaged in some profitable salaried pursuit. Such men would not be attracted by an offer of \$2,500 to umpire for a season. But a stipend of \$5,000 a season would bring many smart men with practical experience into the umpiring game. Lynch, of course, will not say just what recommendations he will make. He has been traveling about the country recently, and has been pleased with the autocratic spirit of some of his officials.

Horse Racing To Continue

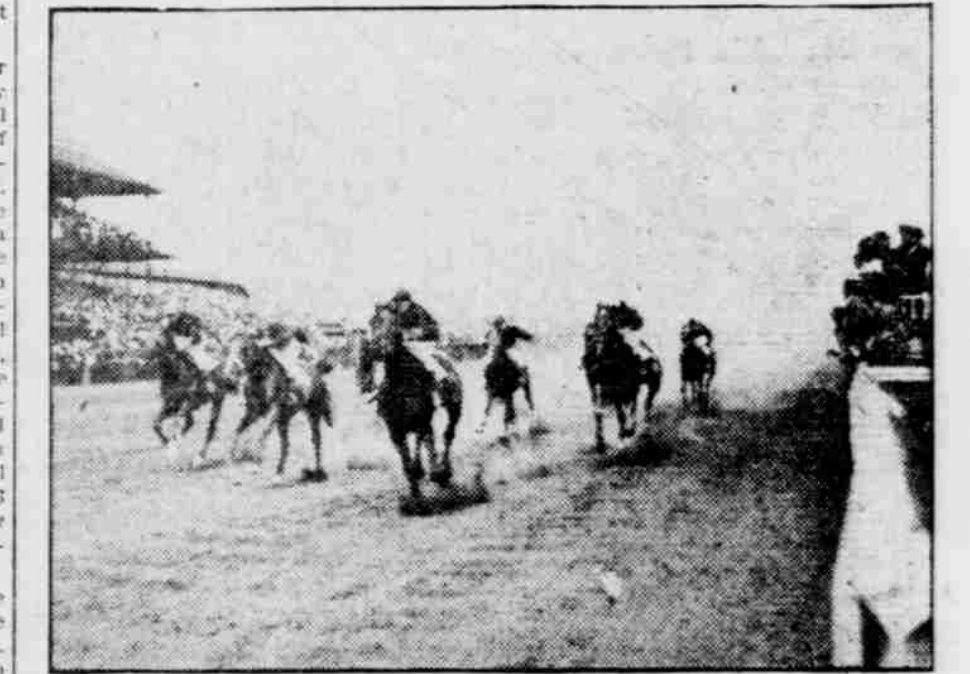
Even though racing on the New York track closes this last day of this month, as has been officially announced to be the intention, leaving about two and one-half months of the eastern racing schedule of 1910 unused, there will still be much racing in America to keep horsemen busy for an indefinite time. At present racing is being conducted in this country at Saratoga and Butte. The Saratoga meeting is on an elaborate scale and bids fair to furnish the most brilliant racing of the entire year, the cream of the horses in training in America being engaged.

Racing at Butte was firmly established in the days of the late Marcus

terms of winter racing at Juarez, Mexico, Jacksonville, Fla., and Pensacola, Tampa, Fla., which tracks will recruit their racing material largely from the middle west and Canada.

Fall racing in the east will embrace the inaugural twenty days' meeting of the Southern Maryland Race company at Marlboro, Md., a point which is readily accessible to the populous cities of Washington and Baltimore, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 15, together with the regular fourteen days' meeting at Pimlico, Baltimore, Oct. 15 to Oct. 31, and a meeting at Jamestown, Va., for which dates have not as yet been assigned.

The winter meeting of the Florida



Daily and the sport has ever since flourished there. The Cheyenne meeting came to a close Aug. 13 and the Butte meeting will close Aug. 27, but horsemen who are racing in the intermountain region will have further opportunities, inasmuch as a meeting at Anaconda from Aug. 30 to Sept. 14, a meeting at Denver from Sept. 3 to Sept. 17, the fall meeting of the Utah Jockey club at Salt Lake City Sept. 17 to Oct. 22, and a meeting at Ogden for which dates have not yet been assigned will virtually consume all the time prior to the opening of the regular winter meeting at Oakland, Cal., which is scheduled to begin Saturday, Nov. 12, and probably will continue for 150 days, bringing its closing date in April of 1911.

In the east there will be continuous racing in Canada from Aug. 13 to Sept. 3, inclusive, at Hamilton, Fort Erie and Windsor, all of which tracks are bound to have excellent meetings. The remaining dates in Canada this year include Montreal, Sept. 19-17; Woodbine track, Toronto, Sept. 21-Oct. 1, and Dufferin Park, Toronto, Sept. 10-17 and Oct. 8-15.

Then there will be two months or so of racing in Kentucky the coming fall, beginning in mid-September. Meetings will surely be held at Louisville and Latonia, and there probably will be a meeting at Lexington as well. This will provide employment for the horses in the middle west practically up to the time for the opening of the long

Live Stock and Agricultural State Fair association will begin on Nov. 15 and will continue for 100 days, and the Tampa-Pensacola tracks will provide 120 days of racing for patrons of those courses. The meeting of the Jockey Club of Juarez will occupy 100 days and probably will open Thanksgiving day. The four extended winter meetings already scheduled will enable horsemen that so desire to race their horses continuously until the time arrives for the spring meetings of 1911, all of which goes to show that even with New York temporarily eliminated from the racing schedules horsemen will still have abundant opportunity for following their favorite sport. One of the effects of the suspension of New York racing will be to increase the importance of the sport at other points, notably in Kentucky, Canada, Maryland and Virginia. All of the tracks located in the territory referred to will probably derive a direct benefit from the unfortunate suspension of racing on the metropolitan circuit.

Ty Cobb, Nap Lajoie, Tris Speaker and Snodgrass will have to watch out for their batting averages with Bert Daniels, the Bucknell college boy, pounding the ball with the Highlanders.

The Cleveland club physician, Dr. H. M. Castle, says that "Catcher Bemis is the most symmetrical specimen of a man in the major leagues."